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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-34. (Canceled)

35. (New) A method of causing epidermis specific expression of a desired coding sequence in a transgenic plant, the method comprising introducing into a plant cell a chimeric gene comprising an isolated promoter region that controls epidermis-specific expression operably linked to the desired coding sequence, said promoter region comprising a first sequence originating from the promoter of a GSTA1 gene and a second sequence originating from the intron of a WIR1a gene, wherein the first sequence is SEQ ID No. 1 and the second sequence is SEQ ID No. 2 or wherein the first sequence has at least 95% sequence identity to SEQ ID No. 1 and the second sequence has at least 95% sequence identity to SEQ ID No. 2.

36. (New) A method for increasing pathogen resistance in a plant, the method comprising transforming a plant cell with a chimeric gene comprising an isolated promoter region that controls epidermis-specific expression operably linked to a DNA encoding a protein that confers pathogen resistance, said promoter region comprising a first sequence originating from the promoter of a GSTA1 gene and a second sequence originating from the intron of a WIR1a gene, wherein the first sequence is SEQ ID No. 1 and the second sequence is SEQ ID No. 2 or wherein the first sequence has at least 95% sequence identity to SEQ ID No. 1 and the second sequence has at least 95% sequence identity to SEQ ID No. 2; and regenerating a transformed plant from the transformed plant cell; said transformed plant exhibits increased resistance to a pathogen.

37. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the first sequence is SEQ ID No. 1 and the second sequence is SEQ ID No. 2.

38. (New) The method according to claim 36, wherein the first sequence is SEQ ID No. 1 and the second sequence is SEQ ID No. 2.

39. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein said isolated promoter region comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 3, or has at least 95% sequence identity to the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 3.

40. (New) The method according to claim 36, wherein said isolated promoter region comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 3, or has at least 95% sequence identity to the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 3.

41. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the desired coding sequence originates from a resistance gene.

42. (New) The method according to claim 41, wherein the coding sequence encodes a peroxidase or an oxalate oxidase.

43. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the coding sequence is in antisense orientation.

44. (New) A transgenic plant produced by the method of claim 35.

45. (New) A transgenic plant produced by the method of claim 36.

46. (New) The transgenic plant of claim 44, wherein said plant is a monocot or dicot plant.

47. (New) The transgenic plant of claim 45, wherein said plant is a monocot or dicot plant.

48. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein said plant is poaceae.

49. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 47, wherein said plant is poaceae.

50. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 48, wherein said plant is wheat or barley.

51. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 49, wherein said plant is wheat or barley.